VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1040829

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Saurabh Sharma.

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English.

तारीख
Date

~~27~~ 26/August.

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

JVSD School.
~~BHAI JOGA SINGH~~
Public School.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bharat muni's Natyashastra and Natvadya (created by Lord Brahma) offer a foundation to theatre in India.

Classification of theatre
- Sanskrit plays
- folk theaters ⟷ Ritual plays (overlap.)
- plays for social entertainment

Sanskrit plays like - Malvika Agnimitram, & Raghuvamsa - Meghdootam (Kalidas) offer a glimpse to society of the time

Plays had
- Nayak
- Nayaki
- Vidushak

Vidashak : engaged in social commentary through sattirical forms.

Similarly, Mudrarakshs (Vishakhadatta) offers the ideals of society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Folk theaters

Folk theateres tried to depict natural social life, give social messages, were composed in vernacular languages

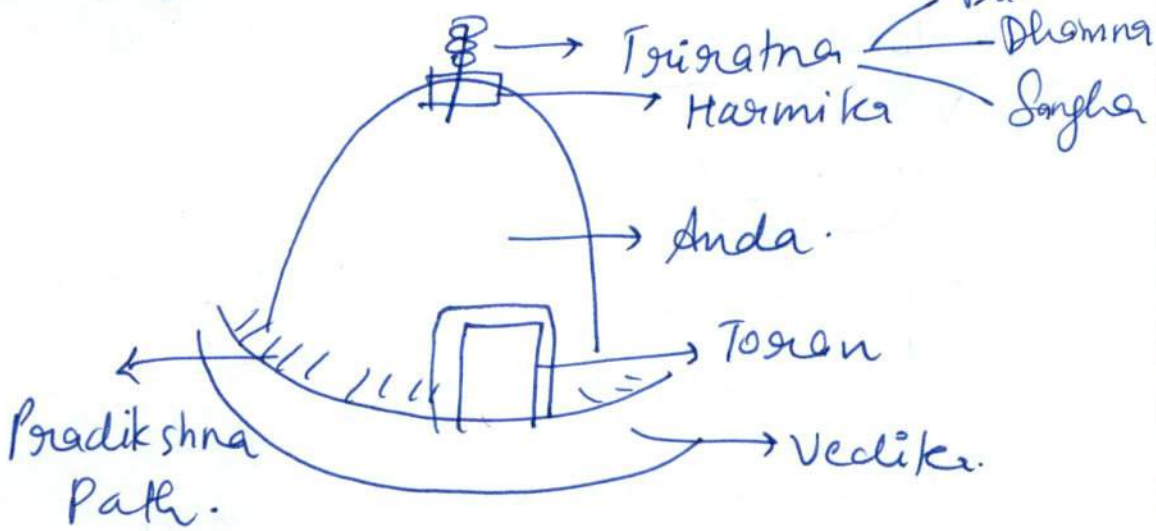
They played a key role in Bhakti movement as well by simplifying the messages to masses.

Thus, revival of Indian theatre under 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' would be a positive step.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi Stupa offers a glimpse in structural developments in Buddhist architecture from Mauryan to Gupta times.



Constructed by Ashoka, Sanchistupa represents patronage of Buddhism in 3rd century B.C.

It was Shungas who added Medhi and Torana to Stupa architecture. Earlier it was restricted to as plain burial mound

How it ~~inspi~~ inspired future architecture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Use of sulphor (secular in character)
↳ eg Shala Bhanjika

② Decorated gateways.

③ Buddhist Stupas in Post Mauryan ~~media~~ period.

- Amravati Stupa (Satvahanas)
- Chaukhandi Stupa
- Dhamek Stupa.

were inspired by design.

Moreover later developments in Sanchi Stupa complex, made the architecture even more attractive for which its part of UNESCO's cultural heritage list.

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was the face of second phase of revolutionary struggle post the withdrawal of Non cooperation movement.

Inspiration
- → Russian Revolution
- → ideals of democracy < equality, liberty
- → emphasised on active role of students (college politics)

Accomplishments

- Activities of Hindustan Republic Association (HRA)
- Formation of Naujavan Bharat Sabha
- Restructuring of (HRA) to Hindustan Socialist Republic association. (at Firoz Shah Kotla)
- Bombing in central legislative assembly
  - to make the "deaf hear"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- killing of Saunders who was responsible for lathi charge which caused death of Lala Lajpat Rai.

Real Breakthrough in terms of

Ideology	Goal
• Socialism for welfare of masses • individual heroic action. • Sacrifice in ultimate form for motherland	• "Complete Indepen-dence" rather than vaguely worded Swaraj • departure from demands and methods of mainstream leaders like Gandhi.

March 23's celebration of Martyr's day is a reminder of Bhagat Singh's contribution to freedom struggle.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji restoration (1868) led to rise of Japan as an industrial power

Factors

① Civic consciousness was the force for unifying the masses

⇓

Developmental Nationalism compelled people to work hard

② Need for utilisation of minimal resources which Japan possesed as an island nation.

③ Rise of other industrial powers like UK, France and their quest towards Asia ⇔ Opium Wars in China

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance for Japan

1. Breaking of old aristocratic order
2. Embracing industrial revolution
3. Japan became strong enough to participate in scramble for resources in Asia, Africa.
   (eg Participation in World War I and World War II
4. End of 'isolation' and rise in global stature.

Japan, as a part of G7 today represents the most industrialized picture of Asia highlighting how emphasis on technology and citizen can build a nation. The foundation of same were laid in Meiji restoration.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nationalism is a psycological cohesiveness derived from perception of shared identity which manifests in form of political aspirations.

Basis for India as a nation

① Ancient empires of Ashoka, Chandragupta united the whole subcontinent
- followed by stable Mughal rule which promoted uniformity
- British integration of India was the final nail in coffin.

② Value system: Tolerance "Sarva Dharma Sambhava", Salad bowl culture, fraternity "Vasudeva kutumbhkam"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Amalgamation rather than assimilation
- foreign invaders like Kushana, Turks settled in India and gave "Indian" way of life
- Ganga - Jumuna tehzeeb
- Unity in diversity, Secularism.

④ feeling of 'Indianness' reflected in times of 'space satelite launches', 'cricket matches'

⑤ Connect between North India - South India

Threats to concept of Indian nationhood

① Communalism
driven by vote bank politics
eg Delhi Riots (2020)

② Regionalism
promoting supra national identity
eg Khalistan movement

③ Ethnic clashes
due to competion over scarce resources
eg Kuki vs Meiti

④ Threat due to minority alienation
due to wave of majoritarianism

⑤ Globalisation

Serious course correction is required in this regard to protect the ethos of "AKHAND BHARAT"

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is described as 'Pharmacy of developing world' by NGO Doctors without borders.

India is the largest producer of generic drug in the world (1/3rd of generic drug are produced in India)

Factors behind growth of pharma industry in India.

(1) Market: 1.4 billion population with high incidences of diseases
(eg) Non communicable diseases have risen as per Economic survey

(2) Suitable patent regime
(under Indian Patent Act with provisions of compulsory licensing, prevention of evergreening favouring domestic manufacturers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ e-pharma had size of $25 million in India

④ Provision of over the counter drugs

⑤ medical tourism potential of India
↳ due to lower cost treatment, attracts patients from Bangladesh, Middle East.

Significance for

Public health

- role in reducing the high out of pocket expenditure (~63%) and circumventing medical trap of poverty
- Demographic potential supplying healthy work force.

Economy

- forward and backward linked auxiliary industry develops
  ↳ (eg) Active Pharma ingredients imported from China currently push for its indigenization.

Thus role of pharmaceutical industry is paramount, especially in context of recent push for "One Health" approach.

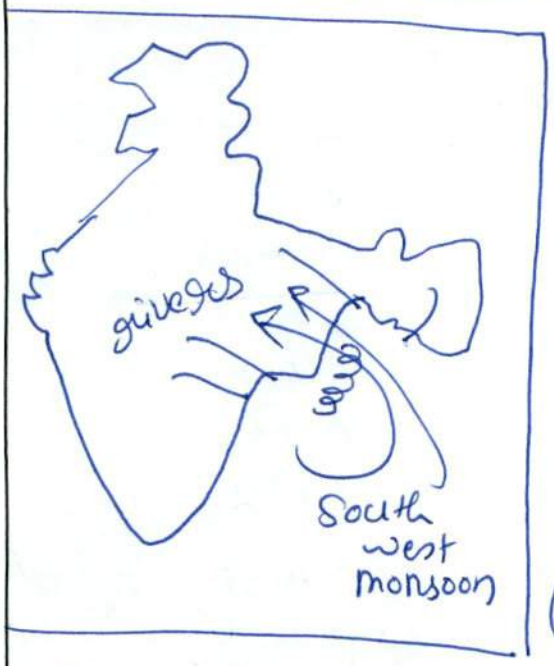
7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cyclones are low ~~lying~~ pressure systems of wind that have potential to create havoc when striking land.

Why Bay of Bengal is more prone ??



① Funnel shape

as compared to Arabian sea which is more open thus dispating the low pressure.

② Greater number of freshwater rivers

falling ~~into~~ to Bay of Bengal for which Salinity reduces and consequent evaporation rate becomes faster.

3 ③ South west monsoon

winds attracting the low pressure system towards land.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Increasing sea surface temprature due to global warming
└ easily crossing 26.5°c (precondition for cyclone)

Reasons for decrease in frequency during South west monsoon.

(1) Erratic nature of monsoon
└ late arrival and early withdrawal

(2) El-Nino and positive Indian Ocean dipole

(3) larger global air-ocean system phenomenon like AMOC, madden Julian oscillation.

(4) Westerly Jet supressing the formation.

(5) Faster horizontal winds acting as a barrier for cyclone formation.

12% of Indian landmass is prone to cyclone which is rising due to greater incidences in Arabian sea demanding alertness.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes represent a critical geophysical phenomenon of interaction between Earth's inner layers (mantle) and crust.

Destructive in nature

(1) Eruption of lava, magma
- contribution to global warming
- impact on marine life
eg karakatoa eruption

(2) Volcano triggers tsunami, earthquake thus secondary consequences have greater impact.

(3) Impact on human life, property, disruption in life of community.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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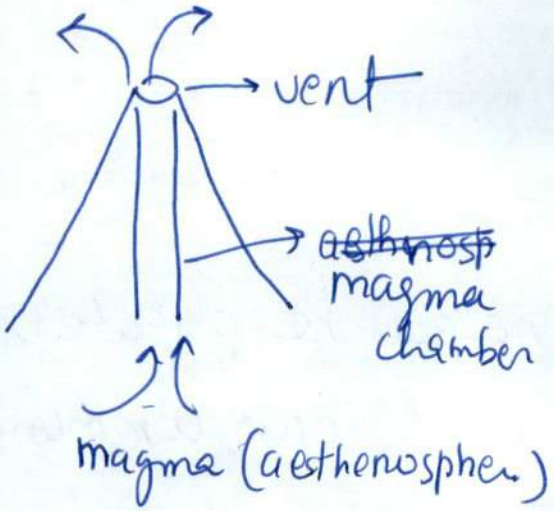

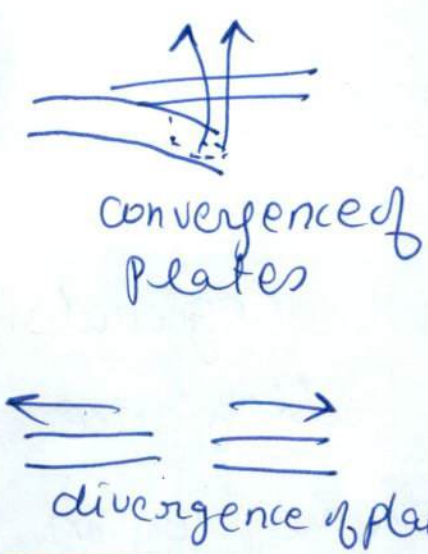

~~Strug~~ structure of volcano | Sources/origin of volcano.

Benificial for human life

1. Formation of land mass
   - sea floor spreading at divergent plate
2. Recycling of rocks
   - metaphoric → igneous.
3. Mineral content
   - eg Basaltic rocks, Chottanagpur plateau. (maharastra)
4. For scientific exploration of inner elements of earth (direct source)

Thus ~~volc~~ volcano are a ~~dual edged sword for humanity.~~

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism refers to greater allegiance to one's own community in the region due to shared culture, history, language, religion over and above patriotism and broader national goals.

Relative deprivation rather than absolute deprivation fuels regionalism:

① Feeling of mutual suspicion and mistrust (eg) Sinhalese v/s Tamils.

② Internal colonialism: i.e. capture of resources by one group depriving other of its legitimate share.

③ Developmental benifits being concerned by others
(eg) Jharkhand, Chattisgarh demanded seperate statehood.

(4) feeling of neglect by state
(eg) Jammu & Kashmir 'youth feel alienated

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Demographic changes leading to fear of loss of culture and opportunities (in sea of majority) promoting son of soil ideology (eg) Marathas vs Bihari's

• The present conflict in Manipur is an example how Kuki (hilly region reside) who felt relatively deprived to Meiti's who dominates political positions.

Other factors for regionalism
→ Majoritarianism
→ Ethnic revivalism.
→ Thirst for autonomy.

As Lenin famously states "its the feeling of getting oppressed rather oppression itself that makes people revolutionary"
Thus relative deprivation is precursor for regionalism.

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Education for all as called by New Education Policy ~~calls~~ requires effort beyond building classroom infrastructure and teacher quality.

Rising cases of bullying

- division on caste ~~a~~ lines in rural areas - eg Dalit boy thrased to death in Rajasthan for drinking water from bottle of school teacher.
- privitization of education promoting class inequalities. eg students from poor background face discrimination in private schools in which they are admitted through quota seats.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Other forms of school violence

- Ragging by seniors to junior class children
- Sexual assault by teachers, drivers, staff
  - eg Ryan International school case.

Solution
- Sensitization & Awareness
- Gender appropriate sex education
- Inclusive curriculum
- cultural exchange
- field visits
  - eg visiting slums.

Other administrative solution
- strict punishment for violence against child
- background check before hiring
- Safe Infrastructure.

For realizing, SDG-4 (Quality Education) making schools free from such incidents of bullying are necessary.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North East India was a buffer state for colonial empire.

Ahom kingdom

~~blac~~ did a great role in preserving cultural diversity..

- resisting against foreign rule
- guerilla warfare tech
- local heroes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Legacy in contemporary time

↳ Revival of ethnic history

↳ Preservation of culture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian capitalist class was ~~a bia~~ born as a result of liberalization of colonial policies during World War-I when production limits were eased.

Varying position

In favour of INC:

① Swadeshi movement (1905)
└ thrust to indigenisation boosted the profits of ~~ind~~ Indian capitalist
eg. Steam ship production in South India.

② Non cooperation and civil Disobedience movement gave thrust to local industrialist like Khadi.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Great Depression times

└ Gandhiji placed 11 point demands before Irwin out of which 2 were for interest of capitalist-

④ Bombay Plan (1944)

└ drafted by industrialist like JRD Tata

⑤ Support in terms of monetary resources (eg) Ambalal Sarabhai donation to Gandhi Ashram.

Against / Not in Sync with INC :

① When labour interest were included in agenda for freedom struggle

Consequently Indian capitalist favoured colonial government to quell labour protest (eg) Bombay mill strike (1944)

(2) With emergence of socialist trends in national movement

- formation of AITUC (All India Trade Union Congress)
- Forward Block, socialist leaders like S.C. Bose, J.L. Nehru.

(Their action were seen as antithetical to Indian capitalist's interests)

(3) Call for bandhs disrupted production process leading to gap between interest of industrialist & INC.

Nevertheless, role of industrialists can't be undermined when it comes to Indian freedom struggle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिएँ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Press played an important role in spreading national consciousness among masses for which it was attempted to be controlled by colonial government.

Evolution of Indian press

Major press releases:

- Dadabhai Naroji : Rast Goftar
- Hindu : G Subramanium Aiyer
- Bharat Mata : VD Savarkar.
- Young India : Gandhiji

Indian press started in around 19th century with coming of printing press. which enable mass production

Repressive policies of British

While Charles Metcalf (1825) liberalited the growth of press in India, such freedom was short lived

~~Verc~~ Vernacular Press Act (1878) by Lord Lytton enforced measures like scrutiny of articles by state, limitation on writing against state

Lord Ripon again made efforts ~~to~~ liberalize press.

However it continued to be a mode of oppression for curbing growth of national consciousness

eg Gandhiji, Tilak were tried for sedition for publishing articles against state

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

During Quit India movement
also the distribution of pamphlets
was banned for which
secret organisations emerged.

Thus role of press is
invaluable in freedom Struggle.

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts are unique ecosystem of Earth comprising of vast tracts of land with low ecological productivity.

Deserts can be classified as

Hot desert — eg Thar, Sahara

Cold desert — eg Ladakh, Patacama

Factors behind formation of desert

(1) Subtropical high pressure region
↳ deserts are generally found in 25° – 35° N, 25° – 35° S belt.

(2) Western side of continent
↳ deserts are present in western part of landmass eg Mojave, Sonoran.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिएँ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Cold current is prequisite for desert formation as it reduces the moisture ~~current~~ content availability

(eg) Canary cold current alongside Sahara

(4) Offshore trade winds ensure that the region is deprived of rain

(eg) Thar receive rainfall only from Bay of Bengal branch, that too around July 15

(5) Increasing land degradation: promoting desertification.

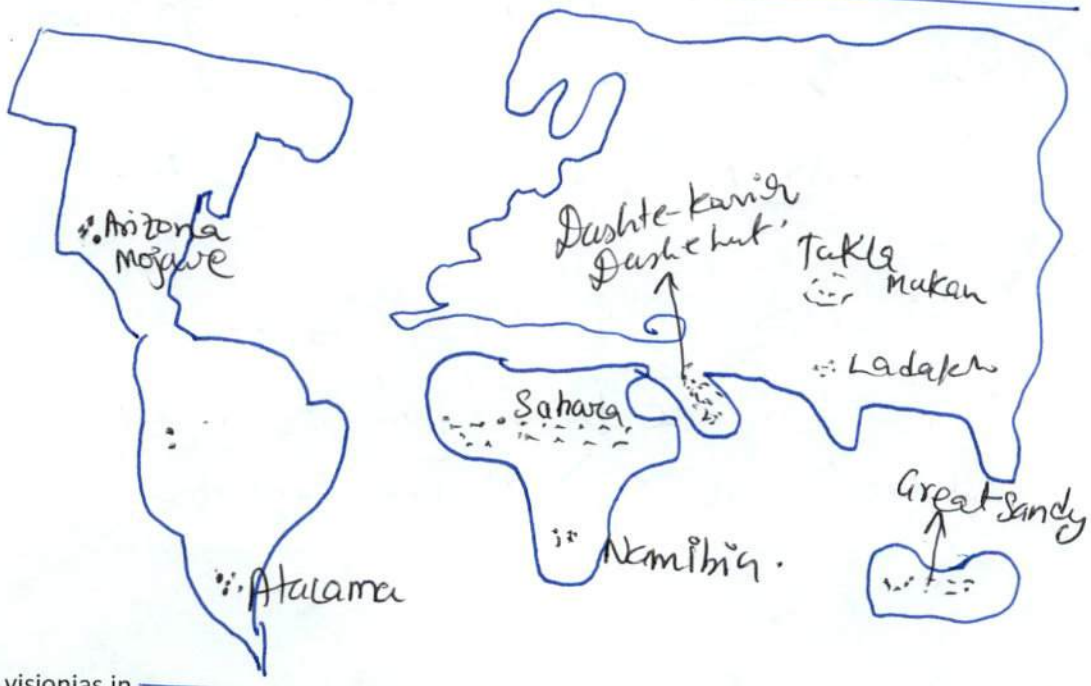

Fig Location of Deserts. (Major)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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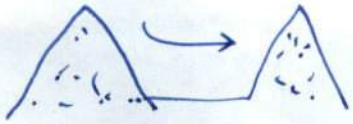
Major land forms in deserts.

- Sand dunes  (transient in nature)

- Barchans (moon shaped)

- Playas : salt water lakes

Other characteristics
- → Pastoral living
  - ↳ eg camel rearing
- → Adaptation of plants
  - ↳ eg cactus → thorns.
- → high diurnal range of temperature

Major initiative
- → Great Green wall (Sahara - Sahel)
- → UNCCD ; Bonn challenge, REDD
- → 30X30 (restoring 30% of land)

Checking desertification is necessary to ensure SDG 15 (life above land). With 60% of land under degraded category in India, urgent corrections need to be adopted.

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिएँ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hindukush-Himalayan Basin which is described as third pole of the world is seeing rapid changes as is the case with other mountain ecosystem.

Fragility of mountain ecosystem

1. Source of perennial rivers
   eg Ganga, Yamuna
   ⇓
2. Source of livelihood for people living in plain regions.
   eg agriculture plains around rivers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Rich biodiversity hotspot

eg Himalayan ecosystem is one of the mega diverse hotspots.

(4) Seismic activity especially in case of young fold mountains like Himalayas

(5) Ecosystem services like tourism

Adverse impact of climate change

- Melting of the
- Habitat loss & fragmentation
- ~~new~~ ~~urban~~ flash floods
- ~~#~~ loss due to invasive alien spec.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives like
National Mission for
sustainable Himalayan
ecosystem

- Disaster Management Act 2005
- Building codes
- Sustainable ecotourism
- restoration

are positive steps in this
regard.

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Illegal sand mining remains a menace having numerous catastrophic impact

Reasons
- Poor awareness
- Mafias (Nexus)
- Encroachment of water bodies
- Rise in construction activity

Impact
- Change in river course
- greater impact of floods

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Remedial measures

- Limitation on extraction
- Restoration by reinstating waste material
  (eg) flyash.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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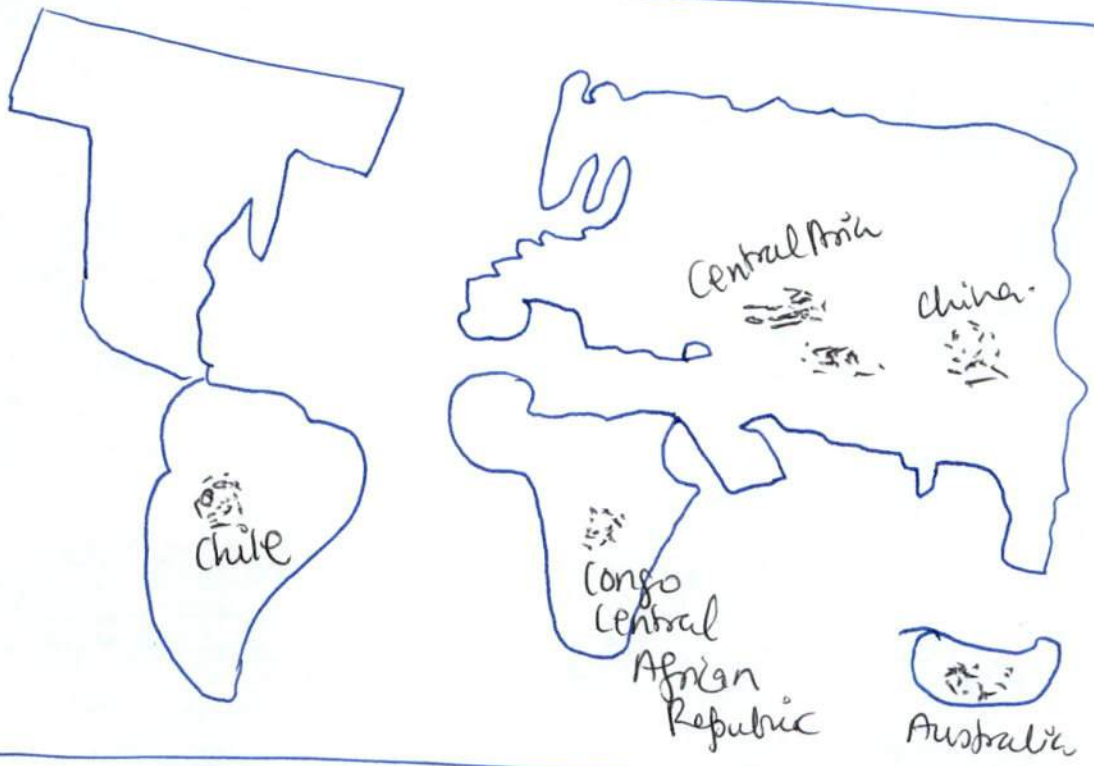
Recent discovery of lithium reserves in Jammu and kashmir which is estimated to be about 5% of total global lithium reserves is a positive news for India.

Major Lithium Producing countries as described in figure below.



WEF (World Economic forum) estimates that world would face shortage of lithium by 2025 due to increased push for electric vehicle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geopolitical aspects of Lithium production

- Lithium being a critical mineral has become essential for its utilities in battery storage system (BSS) for
  - solar power
  - electric vehicle
  - new age battery

- Localized China dominated supply chain has triggered the debate for diversification
  - (eg) China +1 strategy

- Grouping such as QUAD are emphasizing on lithium through ICET

- Greater push for decarbonization, net zero goals have pushed countries to explore green energy for which lithium appears a necessity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental implication (of lithium production)

- High consumption of water
  - Its estimated that for producing 1kg of lithium around 5000L of water is required

- Energy consumption in associated process (eg) semiconductor chips require constant supply of electricity.

- Generation of e-waste: post the disposal, (absence of extended producer responsibility regimes have aggravated the problem..

- In context of India; extraction of lithium from northern regions can result in — biodiversity threat (leaching)
  - seismic threat
  - further groundwater depletion.

~~In this~~ In this context, global alliance for sustainable lithium production & consumption is needed.

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalization refers to free flow of goods, services, people and ideas across transnational boundaries to reduce the world into a global village. It has had varied impact on different sections.

Impact of globalisation on youth identity

Positive Impact: ① Greater assertiveness in attitude ⇒ More risk taking behaviour

eg Youths getting inspired by Elon Musk, Steve Jobs, Mark Zukerberg, going for Startups.

② Homogenizing trends in consumption pattern eg like for fast food

③ Greater consumerism providing a market for greater production.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Harbinger for new social movements which centre around socio-cultural causes rather than political

(eg) Gay-rights activism, advocacy for animal rights (led by youth)

(5) Social media promoting collective voice. (eg) young Indian working women associating themself with Mee too movement that started in west

Negative impact : (1) Rising neglect of traditional culture (eg) loss of indigenous languages due to promotion of English as global language

(2) Ripple effect of social chaos.

(eg) Rising divorce rates in west and breakdown of joint family has triggered similar trends in Indian youth.

(3) Greater individualism leading to mental health issues in youte

(eg) filter bubble of social media

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Breeding of monoculture as a threat to diversity

↳ eg youth associating them with global influences and blindly following their lifestyle [westoxication]

(5) Unemployment, tension, anxiety leading to youth radicalisation.

eg ISIS ~~usin~~ trying to penetrate Kerela through youth radicalization (online)

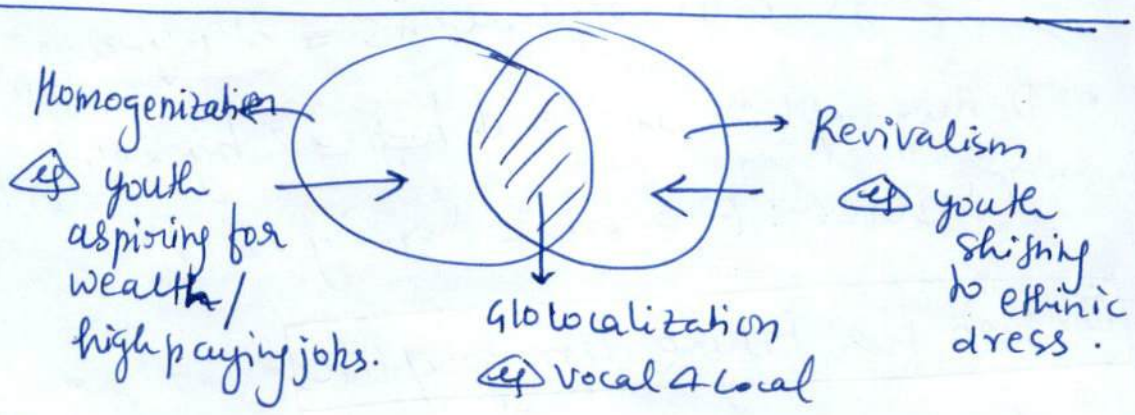


Figure: Differential impact of globalization on youth identity.

In this regard, a judicious mix impact of globalization and cultural identity affinity is necessary for youth to emerge as demographic dividend.

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per National Health and family Survey - V, the total fertility rate of India has declined to 2.0 i.e. below replacement level.

Current demographics

- 65% of Indian population below age 35
- Average age of Indians = 29 years
- Demographic dividend to peak by 2041 (Source: Economic Survey 2018)

Concern for future demographics

- Currently 8.6% of population is above age 60, this number is expected to double i.e. reach 16% by 2040-41
- States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu have TFR around 1.5-1.6 raising an alarming trend.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

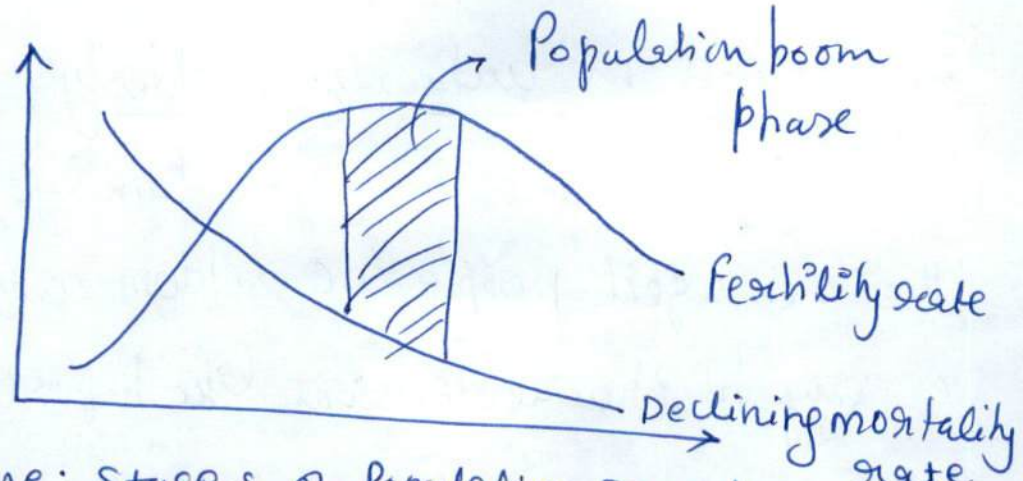


figure: Stages of Population Transition.

As fertility rates decline following concern arise:

1. Decline in labour force / working population (as seen in Japan)
2. Greater burden on state exchequer (social security programme)
3. Need for greater spending on healthcare.

Concerns around ageing population:

1. Feminization of ageing due to greater female life expectancy and widowhood
2. Eldearly neglect and violence
   - As per Help Age India report (2019) 80% of 80+ population faced some form of abuse (physical, mental, verbal etc)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Decline in authority of elderly

due to decline in joint family system, the old aged people are seldom commanding a say in crucial decisions like before

④ Poor state of old age homes

⑤ Meagre social security schemes

eg ₹500/month widow pension in U.P.

⑥ Low insurance and pension penetration.

Way forward →

- Earmarking of funds by each ministries.
- Constitution of National Commission for Elderly with holistic national framework
- Utilising of "longevity dividend" → Exploring second career opportunities like teaching, advisory roles

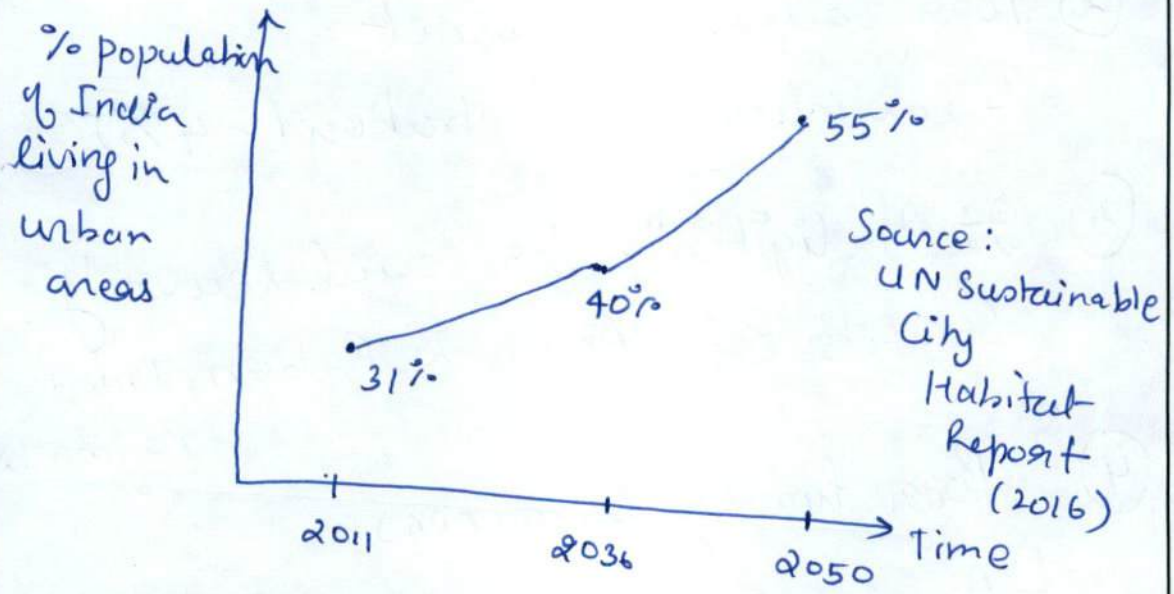
Healthy ageing is necessary for ensuring a smooth demographic transition for India in years to come.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Census 2011, 31% of Indian population where residing in urban areas. This proportion is destined to grow as per below graphic:



With such staggering growth of urban settlements due to
- → rural-urban migration (for better opportunities)
- → expansion of city (urban areas) getting in fold of city
- → decline in prospects of agriculture

need of the hour is to make urban spaces more inclusive

Need to focus on urban poor

COVID-19 exposed the vulnerabilities faced by urban poor as they suffer from intersectionalities as follows:

1. Informal nature of jobs.
   - 90% of jobs in India are informal (Economic Survey 23)
2. Poor social security net
   - low insurance penetration (~4%)
3. Ill in-eligibility for social security benifits (eg) Access to Ration, Transfer Payments
4. Poor housing conditions
   - As per census 2011, around 22.5% urban population reside in slums.
5. Greater focus ~~no~~ on rural poverty alleviation schemes have led to neglect of urban poor
   - (eg) employment guarentee in form of MGNERGA not present in cities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Living cost in city is growing higher (↳ eg Recent inflation in tomato prices) leaving the urban poor vunerable

(7) Ethinirisation of low paid occupation
eg often the landless lower caste villager migrate to city area to settle for low paying job.

(8) Rising challenges of urban solid waste management and air pollution which affect the urban poor the most eg flooding on Banks of Yamuna led to displacement

Steps taken so far
- PM SVANIDHI
- One Nation One Ration card
- Rajasthan's Urban Employment Guarentee scheme
- PM-AWAS yojna (urban)

Way forward
- focussing on growth of Tier II and Tier III towns.
- Affordable Housing, Sanitation.
- Skilling of urban blue collar worker
- PURA (Provision of Urban Ammenities in Rural areas)

Shifting the policy focus on urban poor and checking urban sprawl is essential to achieve SDG-11 (Sustainable Cities)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1040829

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Saurabh Sharma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English.

तारीख
Date

26/Aug/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

JVSG School
Karol Bagh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental pressure groups (EPG) are organizations exerting pressure on political system for furthering of interests of environment, nature, actions against climate change etc.

EPG enhancing public participation

- PETA → animal rights awareness
- enabling smooth functioning of EIA where clause of pubic hearing is present ~~in~~ before appraisel stage
- Greenpeace : organising protests against Kudankulam nuclear power plant.
- Promoting public interest litigation. thus ~~pr~~ ~~indu~~ incorporating judiciary (org) rather than

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Medha Patekar led Narmada Bachao Andolan, Rajender Singh's Pani Panchayat are efforts for uroping in larger public for environmental cause

EPG promoting responsiveness

- Centre for Science & Environment (under Sunita Narain) providing scientific insights for policy formulation
- Greta Thunberg and similar such climate activist promoting ~~pro~~ awareness through social media campaign.
- New middle class environment movement (eg) Delhi air pollution, chennai floods etc.

Thus role of EPG is crucial in promoting environmental centric governance in India.

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Voluntary sex work as a matter of professional choice has been legitimized by Supreme court ruling

Ensuring basic rights and equality:

Sex workers suffer from following challenges which can be solved by this ruling:

- Social boycott and oestracization by society
- STD (sexualy transmitted diseases)
- harrassment by police
- lack of dignity and respect
- exploitation

Consequence of the ruling

~~Posit~~ **Positive**

- Enforcement of Article 14, 19, 21
- expansion in horizon of notion of "work"
- greater attention by State for promoting their social security

Negative

- Legitimization of prostitution
- human / sex trafficking, organized crime may increase
- This ruling when seen combine with decriminalization of adultery may lead to breakdown of marriage.

Thus the ruling has opened a pandora's box. For ensuring basic rights, State needs to come forward with suitable legislation and framework.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 39-A (equal justice and free legal aid) enshrined in DPSP (directive principles of state policy) has been complimented by NALSA so as to democratize justice. The offshoot of the same lies in DLSA

Role played by DLSA :

- Promotion of principle of natural justice by opportunity of free and fair trail especially to under-privileged.
  (a larger proportion of undertrial prisoner belong to SC, ST community, lack resources for fighting for their justice)
- Promoting Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism

in form of arbitration, conciliation etc thus reducing the burden on court (4.7 crore cases pending with judiciary)

- Enabling Gram Nyayalas, family Courts for amicable resolution of disputes

- Disseminating awareness by setting up camps, melas etc.

- Works under supervision of High Court of State to ensure uniformity.

Thus DLSA plays a crucial role in enable the provision under Article 14 i.e. equal protection under law.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Collegium system was born/ coined in second judges case and has remained a mechanism for appoitment of judges.

SP Gupta case > SCADRA case > K.R. Narayan's Presidential reference. > NJAC

→ Evolution of collegium system. (4 Judges case)

Success of collegium

- Enforcing Article 50 (i.e. Separation of power of executive and legislature)
- free, fair working of judiciary in past 77 years (without fear, favour, ill will)
- Judges can best determine merit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Victims of own success

- Allegation of nepotism (by law commission) as defacto judges appoint judges
- violation of principle of natural justice in NJAC as judiciary was itself a party
- lack of inclusivity (eg no female CJI till date) reflects the closed and biased nature of collegium
- no objective criterion of selection
- non-disclosure of minutes of meetings of collegium breeding a culture of secracy.

Way forward

- Law Commission suggest Search cum Selection Committee
- Justice Chandrachud's remark for ~~judi~~ collegium to be more open and objective

⇓

Balance of Power is essential for maintaing Constitutional supremacy

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services often described as "Steel Frame of India" need to adopt to challenges of 21st century which may require domain specialisation. (eg) climate change, 4th Industrial revolution

Need for Civil Service Reforms

- as recommended by IInd ARC
  - departure from generalist approach, giving option for domain speciation after (13 years); also backed by Sarindernath committe, Hotta committe

- Lateral Entry as suggested by (NITI Aayog Strategy for India@75) for inviting domain experts-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Perform or perish culture
  - based on mid term career evaluation (13 years, 25 years)
  - going beyond ACR (Annual Confidential Report) towards 360°, holistic review process.
  - doing away with time bound promotion and only officers with merit and competence should get promoted [Surendanath committee]

- Reforms in training and recruitment
  - National Institute of Public Administration (IInd ARC suggested)
  - Specialised training - Mentoring (Kiran Aggarwal committee)

Mission Karmayogi is a first step in this direction and needs to backed by similar such initiatives.

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shift from outlay to outcome based budgeting is the need of the hour.

Potential to ~~catyt~~ catalyse change:

① Departure from 'favourtism' or 'populist' budgeting where "Sunset clause was absent".

② Social Impact Bonds are offering platform to catalyse private sector investments as state suffers from limitations of fiscal deficit.

③ Greater effeciency and unking of leakages ensuring better performance of schemes.

Deliver socio-economic ~~bond~~ impact at scale

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Provisions of social-audit, accountability, transparency get upheld promoting civic consciousness

② Ability to reach last mile can be ensured as thrust would be on outcome rather than input.

Thus effecient and satisfactory delivery and uptake of public services can be enabled through social impact bonds and such output based financial models.

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

female labour force participation rate has nearly reduced by 50% in past two decades (~45% in 2004-05 to ~23% today) despite rising female literacy.

Reasons for gap

① Rising family affluency leading to confinement of women to households.
eg Green Revolution Belt

② Women take employment opportunities only as a last resort to supplement family income due to patriarchal nature of Indian society
eg feminization of agriculture due to male migration to city.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

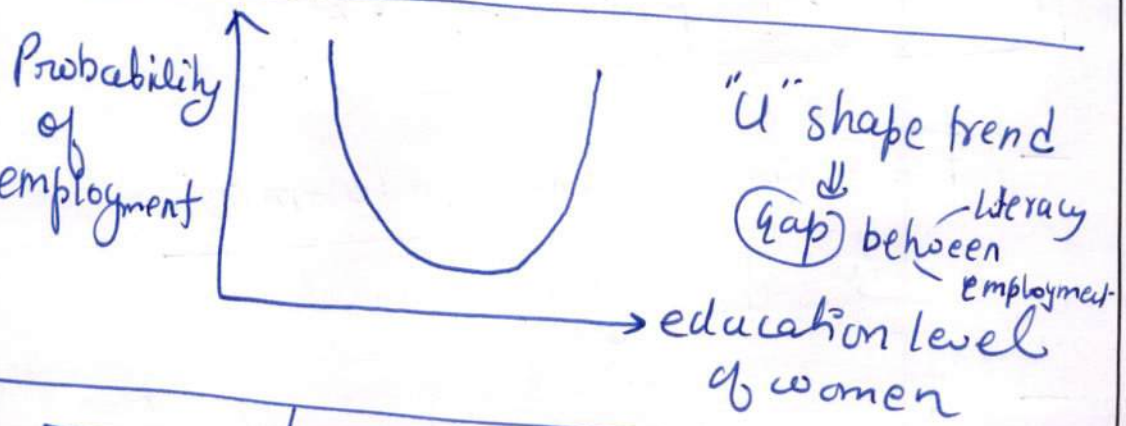
③ Gap between urban and rural households

- Greater participation rate in rural areas has resulted in feminization of poverty as compared to city where male is breadwinner.

④ Unsafe infrastructure and public places

- discouraging women to join workforce

eg sexual harrassment at workplace.



Way forward

- Conducive pay - equal pay for equal work (current gap 33%)
- Boosting care economy and labour intensive industry
- Stringent law enforcement
- Enhancing safety
- Steps to reverse pink collarisation.

All these are necessary to ensure fulfilment of SDG-5

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration System (CRS) tries to capture live birth and death, thus forms an essential tool in tracking socio-economic progress.

Need for up to date CRS

- For real time information to policy makers
- Informed and targetted decision making by identifying the vunerable / "hotspot" zones.
- For driving incentive - disincentive

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus CRS should adopt to digitization for ensuring

- better record keeping
- Syncing of information
- curbing duplication
- preventing nexus.

Upto date CRS would ensure

- Timely birth registration
  ⇓
  Timely Nudge for childhood care
  ⇒ vaccines.
- Mapping the areas of high mortality and introducing corrective policies.

Thus recent move of reforming CRS aligns with Digital India mission for making policies ready for 21st century challenges..

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों की इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank were established as a response to ~~Bret~~ World War II inflicted destruction in Bretton Woods Conference.

Over the years, demands of reformed multilateralism have resulted in demands for reforms in IMF:-

(1) Voting Power to be made more equitable rather than being based on contribution

(2) Ending the domination of USA-EU in appointment of presidents

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Expansion in number of currency (currently-5) which are used in determing SDR (special Drawing Rights) rate

④ frequent meeting of board of governors

⑤ Too much conditions not be imposed while granting 'Short Term Credit' and enabling the underdeveloped economy to grow at own pace

⑥ frequent metrics to check stability of economy to act in preventive ways rather than doing post mortem.

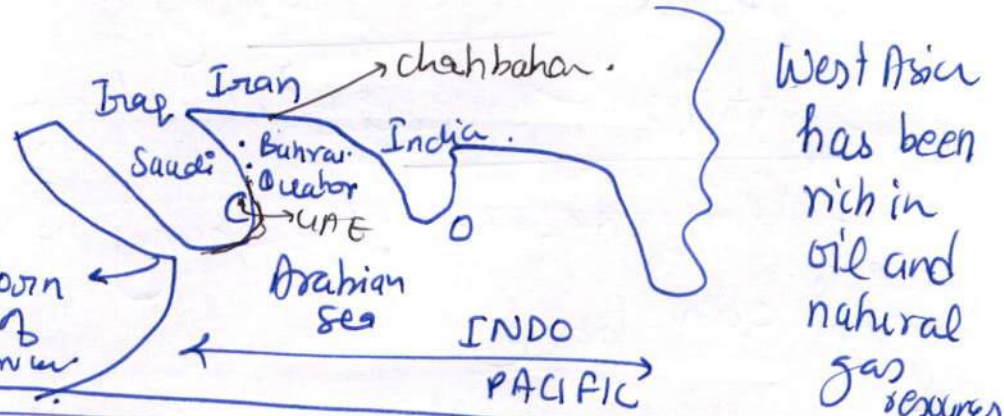
Thus by adopting above measures, IMF can adapt to changing economic reality.

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's relationship with West Asia has marked a strategic shift past decades reflecting a larger paradigm shift of moving from diplomacy based on ideology to interest diplomacy.



Earlier confines of geopolitics

- Arabian countries favoured Pakistan for they were inspired by religious nationalism and were against India-Israel relations

Recent expanse to geoeconomics

- Abraham Accord : and formation of I2U2 described as West Asian QUAD marks the Arab-Israel tie

- Stance towards Iran : Rupee-Rial agreement, buying Iranian oil despite threat of CAATSA reflects India's stand of upholding national interest

- Interest of diaspora : Blue collar workers,

- Diversification of energy basket : With discovery of shale gas (America), push towards decarbonization, India is not that 'dependent' for crude oil on West Asia.

- West Asia especially Saudi Arabia looking to ease their legislation to attract foreign investments.

In this context, its the right time for India to move from (Look West to Act West)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition Commission of India (CCI), a statutory body plays a significant role in ensuring level playing field.

Furthering healthy competition

- By imposing penalities on anti-competitive policies
  - eg Fine on Google forcing smartphone manufacturers to install android.
- Prevents 'cartelization" and 'monopolizing' trends which may harm consumer interest.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Inspiring stakeholders

- Thinking and promoting the interest of end consumer so that they get effective price without compromising on profit share of companies

eg fine on Amazon, flipkart on flash sales, hurting brick and mortar store

- Setting the ground for low cost innovations which may give ~~for~~ companies competitive edge for their product

- Promoting corporate governance and checking on unethical corporate practices
- Collabration with SEBI

eg regulation insider trading.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in CCI

- delay in appointment
- vaccanies
- lack of some domain experts
- allegations of over-regulation thus shiffling ~~regulation~~ innovation

Way forward

- Reforms in CCI Act as per changing needs of time
- Lateral entry - Show cause notices
- inviting public opinion.

Thus by adopting above measures, CCI can strengthen it teeth ~~as~~ for becoming an effective watchdog of competition.

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Media is described as fourth pillar of democracy. In this context paid news stiffles the very purpose of neutral and idea impartial media.

Need for making regulation against paid news

Drawbacks of Paid News

- Promotes Biasness
- Promotes fake news, yellow journalism
- Can be used as tool for conditioning
- against principle of un-hyphenated journalism

⇓

It should be used to promote

- Article 19 (also included Right to know)
- scientific temper

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact of paid news on election

1. Electoral manipulation
   (eg) Facebook accepting to favour Trump through targetted campaign
2. (De-facto) Rigging of election not ensuring a level playing field for all.
3. Breed money and muscle power
4. It will further crony capitalism as business houses may enter into media house.
5. Deprives voters of ~~Legitimate~~ legitimate right to know truth.
6. Fuels post truth politics based on emotion rather facts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Making it an electoral offence ??

Arguements in favour

- Will act as an effective deterrent
- will make media as neutral as Election Commission

Arguements against

- Definition of 'paid news'
- Illegal/Backdoor channels to promote paid news covertly
- Deliberate use against opposition party by ruling party.
- Litigations in courts leading to delays.

Thus, a self imposed code can be a way forward. Code of Ethics (as suggested by IInd ARC).

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 25 - 28 prescribes right to freedom of religion albeit with certain reasonable restrictions.

In this context 'doctrine of essentiality' emerges as a judicial innovation to determine essential practices of a particular religion.

Need for this doctrine

- For acting as check against social evil which at times get promoted in name of religion.

eg Denial of women entry in Sabarimala against the tenants of Right to Equality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- For deciding the allocation of resources and other public cause vis-a-vis promotion of religion.

eg Mosque was declared as not constituting an essential part of Islam ~~was~~ by court in 1994. Thus that land would be utilized somewhere else.

- For promoting social change in lines of modernity.

eg Hijab verdict : for promoting uniformity and confining religion to private sphere

- For public order, morality, health

eg Parsi's practice of leaving the dead body in tomb of silence for crows to eat was stopped in COVID-19 lockdown time period by courts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Criticism of this doctrine

- Judges mayn't have attimes the required knowledge of Scriptures and text to judge the essentiality
- Intervention in private life of individual - individual faith, sentiments
- Promotes alienation if enforced top down (especially among minorities).

Nevertheless, this doctrine has been deployed even in constitution (in Article 17: ~~Prevention~~ Prohibition of Untouchability) as a healthy balance between essential religious practice and secular state's goal is necessary

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhiji emphasized on the idea of minimum governance (through his ideals of self governance) for which size of state needs to be reduced to have minimum.

Merits in reducing size of government in India.

① Checking overlap of functions thus ensuring better accountability

eg Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Rural development

② Fiscal Prudence as reducing the size of government would save funds of public exchequer

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Privitation ushering efficiency

Economic Survey (23) has highlighted how companies privitized during PM-Vajpayee's era have turned their balance sheet profitable (eg Hindustan Zinc Limited) due to professional management and profit orientation.

(4) Rising Fiscal Deficit (in the range of 5.9%) as against FRBM 2003 target of 3%.

(5) Reducing the notion of "big state" or State as 'maibaap' thus reducing dependancy culture and ushers neoliberal development paradigm.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Demerits in reducing size of government

① 21st century challenges demanding specialized knowledge and expertise (eg) climate change
→ need for separate ministry

② Developmental Needs,
(As per NITI Aayog Multidimensional Poverty Report (2023), still 14.96% of population are poor require state support

③ Failed Reforms in times of Margret Thatcher offer ~~lessons~~ lessons
(eg) England rethinking to ~~privatize~~ ~~railw~~ nationalize railways.

④ Privatization can't guarantee public service motive

Thus a judicious balance need to adopted to realize the goal of "Minimum Government, Maximum Governance"

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With gross enrollment ratio at 27% (for higher education), Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was introduced with a positive intent

Features of IoE
- Provision of grant by centre
- developing state of art education facilities.
- attracting international talent
- role model for other institutions

- In lines of New Education Policy which aims for:
  - Gross enrollment ratio (higher education) → 50% by 2035
  - setting up branches of international institutes in India

IoE had potential to develop India as 'education centre'

Why has it yet to become gamechanger??

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- No objective criterion for classifying "IoE" status ⇒ Jio University got IoE status.
- Small quantity of grants and less overall spending on higher education
  - ↳ spending on education (centre + state) revolves around 3.6% of GDP.
- Lesser thrust on Research and development ↳ only 0.65% of GDP spent
- Absence in QS rankings of institute due to:
  - higher student : faculty ratio
  - lesser no. of patents filed
  - absymally low number of international students

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way Forward

- Increasing the thrust on research; Spending on education
- Interdisciplinary approach as highlighted by NEP (flexible entry-exit) (credit bank system)
- Scholarships for international students, attracting researchers and scientist through schemes like VAJRA, UURIE
- Objective accredation criterion.
- Setting up of IoE in foreign countries eg IIT-Delhi campus in UAE.

IoE scheme thus need to reformed to restore the age old glory of Nalanda, Taxilla when India was centre for higher education

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"Digital Public Infrastructure" (DPI) are crucial public services enabled through IT (Information Technology) for promoting ease of living.

DPI $\xrightarrow{\text{allowing}}$ Innovative and Convenient Public services

$\Downarrow$

- State of the art technology is deployed so as to provide solutions to problems in everyday life
  - eg: UPI (Unified Public Interface) Solving for problems of cash management

- DPI promotes inclusivity and last mile delivery of services without leakages eg: Direct Benefit Transfer has enabled a saving of ₹ 3 lakh crore till date.

DPI helping in inclusion and accessibility

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Initiatives like ONDC (open Network for Digital Commerce) solve for inclusion of small sellers and retailers who haven't reaped benefit of e-commerce till now.
- Agri-Stalk : enables provisioning of extension services and fair price assurance for farmers in remotest villages.
- Health Stack : Ayush Bharat Digital Health mission will come a long way in reducing the out of pocket expenditure (presently 65%)
- ~~SWAM~~ DIKSHA portal, SWAYAM portal have revolutionized and democratised education especially in times of pandemic.

DPI promoting transparency and accountability: Portals like e-Daakhil, BHUMI (Karnataka, for digitization of land record) have curbed discretion of public officials.

- CPGRAMS, e-RTI, e-Courts are initiatives for ushering an era of transparency over secrecy
- e-NAM has ensured that farmers get realtime info of fair price
- Faceless Assessments, GST-N has helped reduce tax terrorism.

Thus DPI has been a revolution for bringing India at the brink of a technade.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

Right to Health has been made implicit under Right to life (Article 21) by the judiciary.

Need for legislation

- Akin to Right to Education Act, a legislation for Right to Health would provide necessary structural backing
- Effective mechanism for enforcing affordability would come under one umbrella law ⇐ Pricing of medicines currently controlled by Essential Commodities Act at times
- In line with Directive Principle of State Policy (Article 46)
- Would help enhance the current status of health (only 1.6% of GDP spending)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Plugging of social gaps

- Maternal mortality rate (currently stands at 130), for reducing it requires greater thrust on promoting awareness about institutional delivery, pre-natal and ante-natal care

- For addressing malnutrition (child stunting = 35% of population, wasting 19%) among children : greater emphasis on nutritional quality of food.

- For ensuring that SC, ST, minority population are provided customised solution.
  - eg ↓ ~~anamea~~ sickle cell anamea
  - eg ↓ declining population of Parsi

Plugging financial gaps

- Following the WHO recommended 5% of GDP spending on health.
- Reducing out of pocket expenditure (currently 65%)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Greater thrust towards affordable care in wake of privitization of healthcare
  - eg. Only 30% of medical graduates join government hospitals

- Expanding the penetration of health insurance.

Plugging infrastructural gap

- Doctor : patient ratio stands at 1:1450 (as against WHO recommended 1:1000); similarly bed/patient not adequate.
- Need for accomodating and including traditional medicine in institutional healthcare.

Thus all these gaps are needed to be filled apart from legislation in order to fullfill SDG goal - 3

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In Navtej Singh Johar case, supreme court decriminalised Section 377 of IPC, triggering set of reforms for inclusion of third gender.

Transgender (Protection of Right) Act, 2019 gave the required legislative nudge, still lots needs to be done for engendering third gender ~~due to~~ for filling following gaps:

- Social Stigma
  - Treating third gender as 'unnatural'
  - Social exclusion and ostracization
  - Renouncing of homosexual couple
  - Seen as going against ritual texts (eg: Manusmriti)
  - weak by orthodox section

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- **Economic exclusion**
  - Lack of dignified employment opportunity pushing them to resort to
    - begging
    - drug-peddling
    - petty crimes
    - sex-work
  - Enforcement of horizontal reservation needed.

- Political Representation missing
  - Lately only 1 MLA has been elected in history of independent India.
  - LGBTQIA+ constitute a minority thus can't act as effective pressure group.

- Psychological trauma suffered by community (Mental health issues)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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· Flaws in legislations

- Surrogacy right not recognized
- right to self determination not available.

(Other challenges)
- Same sex marriage (a matter subjudice) inviting a lot of social ostracization by orthodox
- Stigma about opening up for revealing their third gender identity.

(Measures needed)
- Dedicated body on lines of National Commission of women
- Earmarking of fund
- Broadening of dimensions of "gender inclusion"
- Supportive legislation.

Engendering (third gender) is essential for achieving SDG-10 (reduced inequalities)

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shangai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) represents around 40% of world population and 23% of GDP.

India's expectation from SCO

1. Channel for negotiations with Pakistan, china (one of the few ~~bi~~ multilater forum left, post disfunctioning of SAARC)
2. fight against terrorism, extremism, radicalisation through RATS
3. Greater outreach in Central Asia in the backdrop of Afghan takeover of Taliban
4. Leveraging old friendship with Russia for addressing 21st century challenges like climate change

Difficulties in realising expectations :

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Strained ties with China and Pakistan

- Border disputes, ceasefire violation across LoAC, LoC respectively
- Divergence in terms of curbing terrorism, (eg) definition of terrorism not accepted on consensus
- China's veto in UNSC for listing terrorist under 1267 resolution.
- China's adventurism and expansionist policies (eg: Belt and Road, Maritime Silk Route, String of Pearls); chequebook diplomacy in Africa.
- CPEC (China-Pakistan) Economic Corridor - violation of territorial integrity for India
- Russia-China axis

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Other factors

- SCO seen as a anti-West block
- rising hostilities of world against Russia and China, thus putting pressure on India to balance its interest
- lack of direct access to Central Asia
- limited agenda of SCO (4) terrorism
- India not engaging very actively with Taliban.

Way Forward

- Gradual expansion of SCO
  - observer status to more countries
  - diverse points of discussion.
- Consensus on defining terrorism and objective standard operating procedures.

Overcoming these challenges can help India utilize SCO as forum for advancing interest of Global South.

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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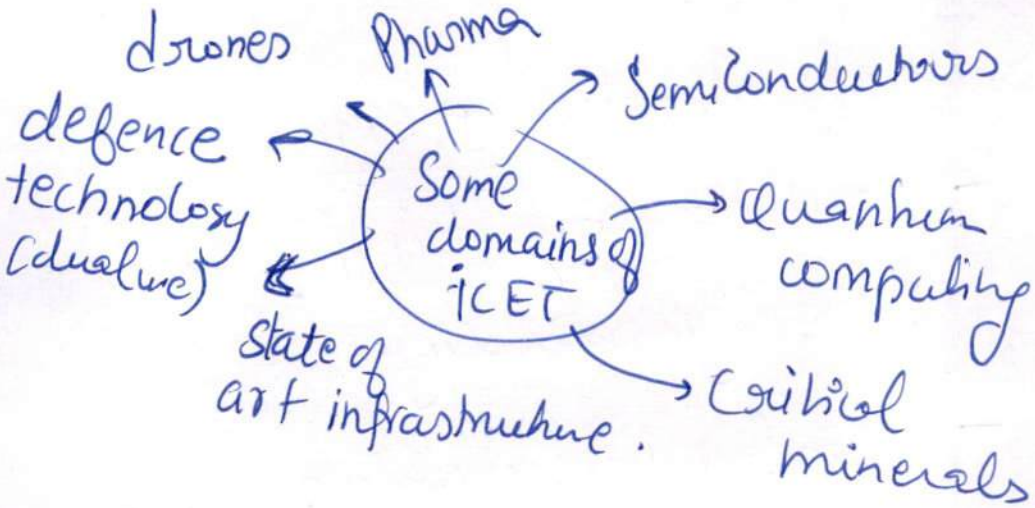
Technology diplomacy has gained momentum in past decade as reflected in greater convergence of India and USA (AI).

iCET promising long overdue transformation



iCET offers an opportunity for QUAD to expand its dimensions from informal grouping to strategic

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Transformation in field of technology

- Greater collaboration
  - Indian and American researcher on cutting edge researches
  - for emerging challenges such as climate change, cyber and space warfare
- Shifting from technology import
  - to technology transfer and capacity building
  - to joint collaboration for product building
- Checking the rise of China
  - China +1 strategy (diversification)
  - robust supply chain

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Some challenges

1. Divergences over Patent (IPR) regimes
2. Social obligation / developmental needs of India
3. Need to diversify collaboration rather than over-relying on USA

eg Partnership between < India, France

ICET thus has potential to revolutionize Indo-US relation as they stand "closer than ever before"

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1040829

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Saurabh Sharma.

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
27/Aug/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre
JVSD Senior Secondary School.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature.
Sonia

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security as defined by FAO refers to access for food for all at affordable price, based on choice at all times

Different dimesions of Food Security	India's (Success Status largely)
① Affordability i.e. food is available at reasonable price based on income levels of citizens.	• NFSA ~~ap~~ 67% of population getting 5kg free food grain through PDS.
② Accessibility i.e. ease of getting the required food grain.	• Ration shops in every village • Steps like one ~~Ration~~ Nation One Ration card

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Other dimensions where India is lagging:

① **Nutritional Security**: i.e. quality of food so as to ensure the necessary nutritions are available for growth.

India's status	Steps taken
• Anamea → 57% of (15-50 age) ⇒ Indian women	• Anamea Mukt Bharat
• Child Stunting ~ 35% Child wasting ~ 19%	• Poshan Abhiyan, ICDS, Anganwadi
• Malnutrition (1/3rd of children in India)	• SABLA SAKSHAM.

② **Inflationary tendancy**: Sporadic rise in prices of fresh fruit and vegetable (eg: recent surge in tomato prices) due to inefficient supply chain & cold storage (operation TOP to correct it)

Food Security is ~~here~~ necessary for achieving SDG → 2 (zero hunger)

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IT - technology can revolutionize primary sector in India which houses > 40% of population.

Utility of Block Chain

① Soil Health monitoring
- By capturing granular details of soil nutrients (through sensors) captured in block chain.

② Robust subsidy management curbing diversion of fertilizer subsidy
currently amounts to ₹1.75 lakh crore.
- Blockchain can be used to establish uncorruptable records of transfers

③ Exchange of Best Practices
as they get stored in central repository.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Fair prices to farmer through real time price discovery
- direct connect between buyer and farmer ⇒ reducing intermediary

Utility of ChatGPT (Generative and other AI)

(1) Agri extension services
(in vernacular language based on customised Question-Answer format can ease life of farmer

(2) Enhanced knowledge of different cropping patterns across the world

(3) Predictive modelling: risk assessment of crop loss and subsequent need for crop insurance.
thus such disruptive technology can truely modernise Indian agriculture.

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Dollar comprises/takes part in 83% of global transaction. Dedollarisation is an effort to undo this monopoly.

Factors that led to dedollarization

① Rise of Chinese "~~Yen~~" "Yuan" as they are giving developmental grants to other ~~c~~ countries in Yuan.

② ~~Quantitativ~~ Fed Tapering and consequent capital outflight has exposed vunerabilities ~~for~~ depending on $. eg currency depreciation in India.

③ Call for reformed multilateralism (IMF's SDR basket)

(4) Anti-US groupings inflicted by CAATSA sanctions in search for new mechanism

(eg) Russia banned from SWIFT

India pursued Rupee-Rial agreement with Iran

(5) Currency swap agreements

(6) VOSTRO-NOSTRO accounts

(7) thrust to reduce transaction cost in exchanging money.

Dominance of Dollar

mayn't end very soon as.

(1) Dominance of USA in capital (largest GDP), investment appetite

(2) stake in multilateral bodies

(3) Growing hostilities towards Russia, China.

In this context, exploring the internationalization of Rupee can be way forward for India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent stall in WTO regarding fisheries subsidy reflect the stand of developing world against subsidy regime in India.

Food subsidy in India hovers around 1.97 lakh crore

+ fertilizer subsidy = 1.75 Lakh crore

+ other subsidy like PMKISAN, electricity = total subsidy of around ₹5 lakh crore (around 70% of GDP)

Rationale for such large food subsidy.

(1) For ensuring food security

(2) PM-Garib Kalyan Yojna during COVID-19 prevented starvation in absence of ~~unem~~ employment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Poverty As per NITI Aayog Multidimensional Poverty Report (2023), 14.96% population still remains poor requiring state support

(3) Supporting farmers: As per Situation Assessment Survey, average income of farming household = ₹ 10,000/month. requiring the need for direct transfer

(4) Flaws in WTO regime: Agrisubsidy is capped on % of GDP. Thus developed countries get larger window in terms of monetary support they can provide to farmer.

(5) Dependence on agriculture > 40% population in primary sector (ILO, 2023) (in India)

Way Forward → Curbing wasteful subsidy (eg diesel) which impacts environment (moral hazard) ₹11

→ Loan waiver to be stopped

→ Agri RnD promotion (₹ invested give return of)

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian cities are on brink of water scarcity as per NITI Aayog. 50% of population is living water stressed environment.

Initiatives for addressing water needs

- Jal Jeevan Mission
  Full Functional Universal Tap Connection by 2024
- Namami Gange, Nirmal Ganga
- Merger of ministries into one
- Swachh Bharat
- Proposal of Interlinking of River.

Need for Prioritised intervention:

1. Declining ground water tables
2. Instances of draught & flood (dual sword)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Declining quality of water (70% of water is contaminated as per NITI Aayog)

(4) Water as a State subject is hindering uniformity in policies

(5) Instances of Lithium, Uranium pollution

(6) Bleaching of fertilizer (Lancet Express) ↳ in Green Revolution Belt

Way Forward

Water Need

- Rainwater harvesting
- Integrated Water Development Approach
- Grey water management
- Water Metering.

Water Quality

- Sewage Treatment Plant ⇒ compulsory (only 30% of effluent treated currently)
- Checking overuse of fertilizer.

Thus, ensuring water quality and need is essential for poverty ease of living and preventing conflicts.

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Artic ice is melting at around 13% per annum raising alarm regards to consequences of climate change.

Drivers of Glacial retreat

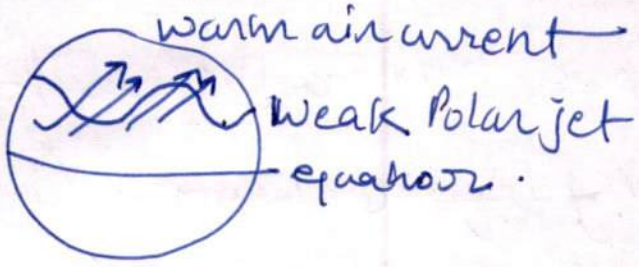
① Increase GHG emissions promoting rise in temprature
└ 1.4°F temprature rise observed since pre-industrial levels.

② Postive Radiative forcing
Reduced Albedo.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ weakening of Polar jet dragging hot air mass into Arctic region

④ Zombie ice



Potential Impact of retreat of Arctic

① Thawing of permafrost releasing trapped CO_2 etc, thus further aggravating global warming.

② Rise in sealevels leading to drowning of islands and coastal cities
↳ 50% of world population lives within 50 km of coast thus vunerable to impact

③ Loss of ecosystem services: extinction of species

④ New Sea Route and chances of mineral exploration.

Arctic melting needs to be reversed by building consens on climate treaty.

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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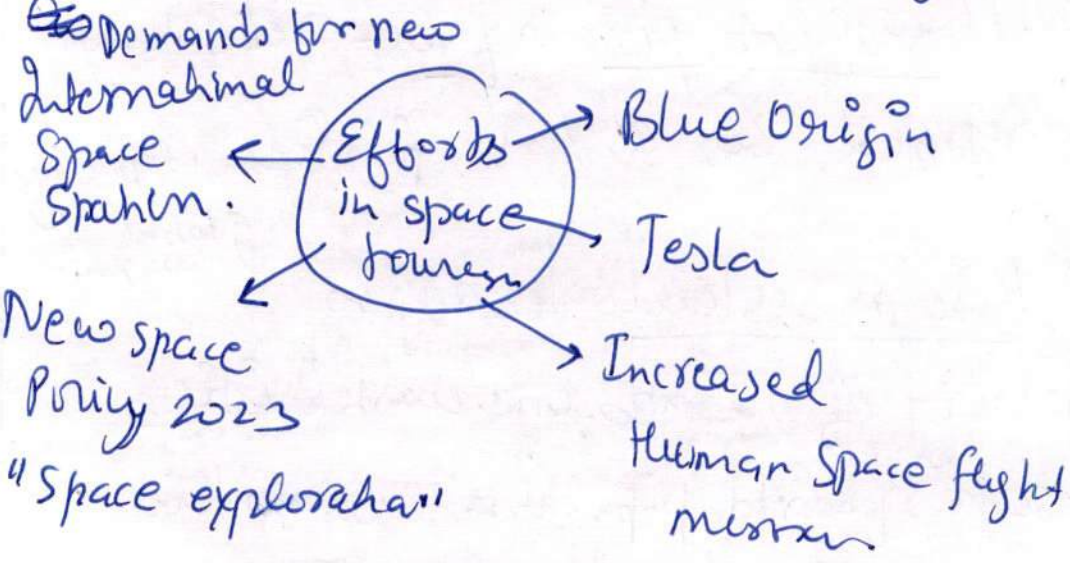
Space tourism refers to humans travelling beyond Kaymen line (i.e. around 160 km above land mass).

Its increasingly becoming a reality.



Challenges associated

(1) Elitist and exclusionary in nature
- few countries have human space flight capabilities thus promoting inequalities outside Earth as well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Absence of robust global space governance regime

↳ (eg) Moon Treaty, Outer Space Treaty have been rendered ineffective

(3) Rising Space pollution (Keystler's syndrome)

(4) Militirization of Space and space weaponization increases. (4th domain of warfare)

(5) Triggers a new race among countries.

Way Forward

- Consensus that space should be used for benefit of whole humanity
- Code for regulation
- Judicious used of space
- Enhanced safety protocol

Recent drowning of TITAN submarine, has posed question on viability of such exotic tourism activities. Thus more due diligence is needed.

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

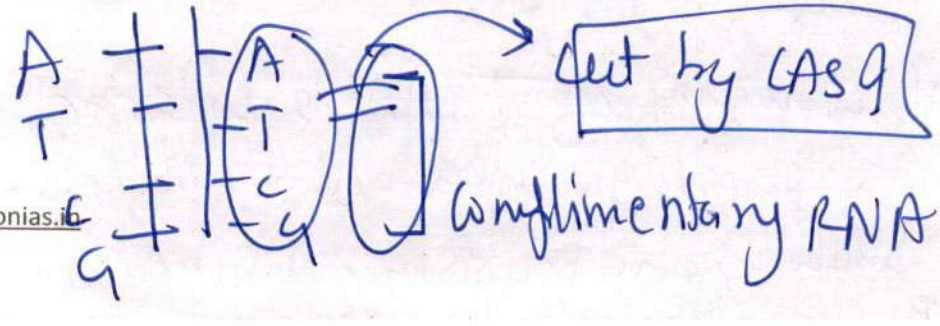
Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CRISP-CAS9 is known as 'gene scisson' is used in genome editing like other technologies TALIN.

CAR-T cell therapy is a revolution in cancer treatment

T-cell are WBC (white Blood cell) which are triggered in immune response.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR-T cell therapy ensures that T-cell selectively target the cancer cell.

Limitation of CRISP-Cas9 like ~~GE~~ targetting and editing specific part of genes is thus corrected by this revolutionary technology.

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Violent extremist organisations are deploying technologies for destructive purposes.

Deployments such as

→ Drones / UAV (unmanned)
⇓
Can be remotely controlled without causing damage to operator

→ Biological weapons, (Increased genome surveillance post COVID 19)

→ Proliferation of nuclear weapons to non state actors.

→ Anti missile System for self protection

→ State of the art weaponary present with ISIS, Taliban

Need for global efforts

- Terrorism has changed forms and is no longer restricted to one geography
- Role of UNSC, RATS become more crucial
- Inter-country, transnational crime require intelligence sharing
- Capability Development of weak countries in Africa.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ITBP has mandate of guarding India-China border ~~from~~ which ~~Ladakh (Aksaichin region) to~~ comprises of ~~North Eastern (Arunachal)~~ difficult terrains.

Role of ITBP

- Checking infiltration
- Preventing the illegal trade
  - eg Smuggling of chinese goods
- Monitoring encroachment
  - eg Galwan clash on Ridge 4
- Border Surveillance for checking ~~the~~ unscrupulous activity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In addition to it,
ITBP plays a role in

→ Intelligence gathering
(Role of local community in border security)

→ Infrastructure construction for smooth and quick deployment of forces

→ Upholding national integrity and sovereignity.

With rising China's expansionism, role of ITBP has become important than ever before.

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India houses ~18% of global population but is gifted with merely 2.6% global landmass and 4% of freshwater resources.

Land Productivity 'Utilisation':

- 86% of farmers in India have less than 2 hectare of landholding. In this context, making utilization/reaping maximum benifits from land becomes essential.

- 29% of land is degraded in India and around 30% is on threat of degradation. Thus, utilization of productive land becomes essential in addition to restoring the degradated land.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shortcomings in land productivity approach

- Over utilisation of land through excessive use of fertilizers, groundwater, herbicide etc ⇓ decline in fertility
- Rising demographic pressure on land ⇓ fragmentation of landholding
- Competing demands for land (eg) acquisition for solar power
- Per hectare yield remains the only metric to evaluate

Need for irrigation water productivity approach.

- India extracts 25% of groundwater available globally.
- Water intensive crops such as rice sugarcane are produced in greater proportion due to MSP regime
  - 1kg of rice export = Export of 3000L of water (Economic Survey 2017)
- Rising water scarcity and contamination
  - As per NITI Aayog, 70% of water is contaminated while 50% of population living in 'water stress'.

How to make this shift → Thrust on "Per Drop More Crop"

- Microirrigation, drip irrigation, watershed management.
- Shift to millets, pulses.
- Drought/Climate resilient agriculture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in making this shift

1. Inertia for change among farmers
   - work on 'referent effect' i.e. only if they see other shifting, they will try to change their traditional mode
2. Among 50% of land still dependent on rain for irrigation.
3. Higher cost for microirrigation in deployment and maintainence
   (eg) trampling of sprinklers by wild animals
4. Electricity subsidy needs to be removed
5. Smart water metering required.

This shift would be necessary for India to embrace sustainable agriculture

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) launched in 2022 is a step towards achieving Panchamrit and NDC targets.

What is Green H_2? Hydrogen produced by electrolysis of water, the energy of which is produced from renewable sources like solar, wind.

Features of National Green Hydrogen Mission

1. 5 million tonn of Green H_2 production (by 2030)
2. ₹1 lakh crore investment
3. 8 lakh job creation (green jobs)
4. Reduction of import bill by ₹ 6 lakh crore
5. Steps towards decarbonizing hard to abate sectors

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of Green H_2 in energy security

① Reduce dependance on oil imports and consequent price fluctuations

└ Its estimated that $1 increase in oil barell price results in ₹10,000 cr increase in import bill

② Diversification of energy mix (basket)

└ supplimenting solar, wind energy which are considered unreliable

③ Boost 'fertilizer' sector's self reliance (H_2 required for Urea)

└ Vunerabilities got exposed due to current war of Ukraine - Russia

④ Will boost the auxilliary industries and promote new forms of energy production (eg) Biofuel

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Green Hydrogen Mission's role

1. Dedicated corpus, incentivization through tax subsidies and benifit transfer (for end user of Green H_2)

2. Will help fullfill Panchamrit target of 500 GW of renewable energy by 2030

3. Will reduce the current proportion of
   - Black H_2
   - Grey H_2
   - Pink H_2

   } produced from non-renewable sources of energy

4. Will enhance India's stature as technology superpower and promote transfer of technology to dependent countries in exchange of carbon credit.

Thus, this mission is a revolutionary step in consonance with Mission Life (Lifestyle for Environment)

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 43 prescribes for provision of living wages and ensuring minimum working condition standards for fulfilment of basic needs.

Transition from minimum wages to living wages

Challenges in minimum wage regime:

1. Focussed on low cost of production (thus pro business)
2. Cann't accomodate inflation thus most deprived face the brunt of rising prices
3. Reduces bargaining power of labour
4. Hinders consumption potential due to reduced purchasing power thus indirectly stifling growth.

Moreover, enforcement of minimum wages itself has remained a challenge as evident from delayed implementation of New Labour Codes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need for living wages

1. Promotes dignity of work and labour thus focusing on (capability development approach)
2. Boosts domestic demand, hence has positive spillover effect on GDP growth.

Benifits of living wage:

1. Policy shift from right based approach to demand based approach
2. Improvement Human development indices rather than more ~~grow~~ increase in growth statistics
3. help in tackling problem of jobless growth
4. Promotes inclusion and even distribution of ~~resources~~ resources

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges / constraints in adoption of living wage

① would increase ~~in~~ cost of production
- thus may lead to capital / investment outflow from India

② World economies are pursuing 'race to bottom' i.e. lowest cost ~~of~~ to corporates for attracting them

③ Vague definition as standard of living can have ambigious / different interpretation

④ May increase money supply thus leading to inflationary effects

Thus, living wage as an idea has some inherent challenges. However addressing them and shifting from minimum wage to living wage approach would help India achieve SDG-10 (Reduced inequalities)

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 112 provides for laying down of (of constitution) Annual financial Statement (i.e. Budget) having an account of expenditure and revenue sources (estimated and past year)

Importance of Union Budget

- Parliamentary Check
- Enforces Fiscal prudence
- Main tool for Fiscal Policy
- Shapes trajectory of various subsector of economy
- Upholds Principle of No taxation without legislation.
- Reflects intent/priority of state

Measures of public scrutiny of Budget

- Periodic approval (i.e. 1 year timeframe)
- Telecast of Budget Speech and document
- Needs approval of Lok Sabha (reflecting mandate)

Insufficient scrutiny of Budgetary Processes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. FRBM provisions are not implemented in spirit putting burden on exchequer.
   - Fiscal deficit for 2023-24 is projected to be 5.9%, way above the target of 3%.

2. Extra-budgetary borrowing are mechanisms to bypass criticism of opposition and media of bad fiscal health.

3. Cess and Surcharges: arbitrary in nature, beyond the scope of devolution to state. Share of cess and surcharge in Centre's revenue has doubled in past decade (10% → ~20%)

4. Limited role of Rajya Sabha

5. Out of the scope of Public Account Committee, Estimate Committee

6. Guillotining of clauses.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~Defi~~ **Insufficient scrutiny of budget policies**

① Pre-Budgetary consultations often happen in closed chambers with limited access to few

② CAG indulged only in post mortem work after damage is done

③ Public consultation like other policies (eg: Draft EIA/ NEP) not present

④ Outlay based approach rather than outcome based allocation
└ Many schemes don't have sunset clause, thus can't be stopped due to populism.

Way Forward
- → Independent Fiscal Council (as recommended by NK Singh panel)
- → Public Debt Management Agency (IInd ARC)
- → Smoother Parliamentary function
  ⇒ Thrust on legislative research

Thus, the above challenges of budgeting need to be addressed for promoting inclusive growth.

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

White Revolution enabled India to become largest producer of milk in the world.

Factors behind transformation

(1) "AMUL" model → reflecting the growth story of cooperatives thus promoting farmers to resort to daily farming.

(2) Introduction of foreign breeds (eg: Jersey) which had higher yield.

(3) ~~Genteh~~ Genetic engineering enabling hybrids, better nutritional food for milching animal, better longevity etc.

Challenges present in terms of

Productivity of dairy animals:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Indigenous breed aren't able to produce greater amount of milk
2. Foreign breeds require greater care and nutrition
3. Lumpy Skin Disease : and similar such outbreaks affecting the yield
4. Shortage of veterinary doctors for treatment in case of diseases
5. High GHG emissions from dairy sector (Ruminant animals produce CH_4 (methane))
6. Economics of animal rearing not favourable in current social atmosphere
   - (a) Ban on cow slaughter laws preventing farmers to sell off unproductive breeds

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Other challenges

- Lack of processing industry
  - eg only 30-35% of milk product get processed.
- Lack of innovation in dairy farmers
- Distress sale and distorted supply chain leading to increase in price for ~~fat~~ consumers without benefitting farmer.

Way Forward

- Promoting agri-extension services
- Greater ~~through~~ thrust on Biotechnology Research
  - eg "cloning", gene editing
- Economic Survey 2019 suggested rearing of small size ruminants (eg goats, sheeps) to make economics viable for small farmers.

Thus ~~next~~ 2nd milk revolution should address the ~~to~~ above challenges

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic Survey estimates that climate change can reduce agricultural productivity by 25% in unirrigated areas.

Climate change responsible for crop failures:

1. Erratic monsoon pattern
   eg Triple Dip LaNina.
2. Uneven distribution of rainfall
   - Spread of monsoon has declined from earlier (45 days) → earlier
3. Extreme weather events
   eg drought, heat wave (U.P.)
   floods
   cyclones.
   - impacting milch animals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Changing timings of monsoon

eg Delayed southwest monsoon affects kharif crops.

Responsibility of agricultural sector in promoting climate change:

(1) Unregulated water extraction
↳ eg "water stress" in Green Revolution Belt (water table decline)

(2) Water Pollution due to excessive use of fertilizer
↳ NITI Aayog (2018) report says 70% of water is contaminated in India

(3) GHG emissions in paddy
↳ NH_3, CH_4 emission.

⇓

Agricultural sector is second largest contributor in case of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Strategy under

National Agricultural Disaster Management Plan

Pre disaster (1) curbing the growth/ onset of slow disasters like draught (2) capacity building in case of floods, cyclones.

During Disaster (1) Rescue - Relief Rehabilitation.
(2) Look - Listen - Link
(3) Safe Evacuation

Post Disaster (1) Build Back Better
(2) Promoting Insurance for crops.

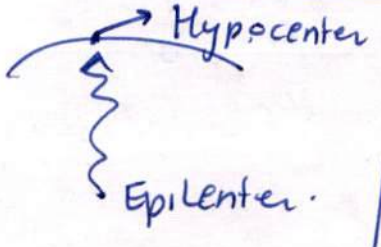
With more than 40% of Indian population deployed in agriculture, necessary steps should be taken to ~~curb~~ mitigate and adapt to agricultural disasters.

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

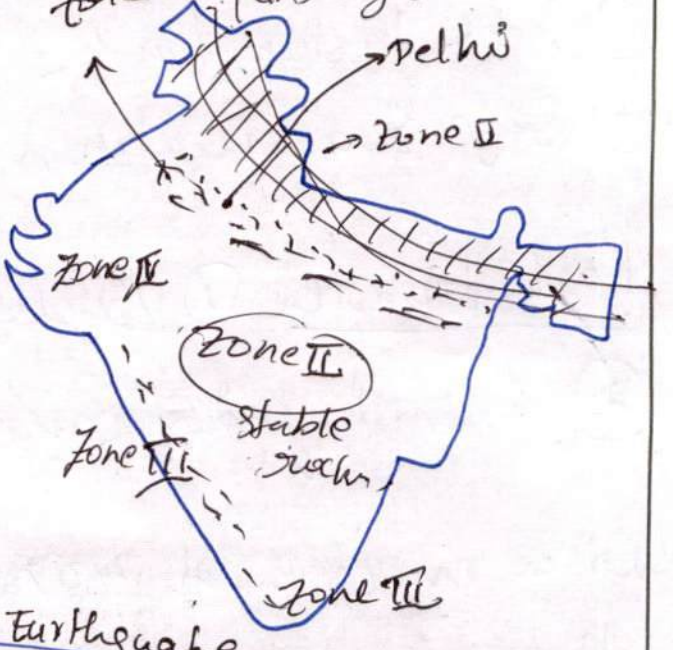
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Earthquakes refers to sudden shaking of landmass due to seismic wave generated from epicentre. Around 60% of Indian landmass is earthquake prone



Types of waves
- P wave
- S wave
- Raley
- Love

Surface.



Earthquake Vunerability map of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reasons for high vunerability to impact of earthquake around Delhi

① Vunerability due to Proximity to Himalayas (young fold mountain)
↓
Main Boundary fault, Central fault etc
high seismic activity.

② Greater population in flood plains of Himalayas (Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra basin) ⇒ greater vunerability

③ Poor capacity : absence of drills, flaunting of building codes, unsustainable tourism, illegal construction.

Institutional Measures

Since earthquake is difficult to predict, greater thrust has been given to preparedness.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Institutional measures

- Building Codes
- Vuneability, Hazard Micro-zonation
- Evacuation from unsafe building
- Awareness & mock drills.

NDMA — SDMA — DDMA

NDRF — SDRF — Response based on K.C. Pant committee classification.

Significant gaps exist due to.

1. Disaster management not included concurrent list (as recommended by ARC)
2. Corruption-collusion-nexus between officials-politicians-construction industry
3. Outdated laws and codes
4. Complexity to comprehend.

In this context, a revamped approach towards ~~Ea~~ earthquake disaster management is required in lines of Sendai Framework

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nuclear fusion power offers prospects for revolutionizing energy security paradigm and helping decarbonization.

In 1985, ITER (International Thermonuclear Reactor) was formed as an alliance for promoting research on fusion power.

Types of fusion power

TOKAMAK

Doughnut shape

Temprature inside is 10x the temprature at core of sun.

LIFE (laser based)

recent break through in USA

⇓

multiple lasers were directed to D_2, T_2 atoms to enable fusion.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Advantages of fusion power

1. Creation of energy due to destruction of mass ($e = mc^2$)

⇒ Thus energy output >> energy input
⇓
Can help in energy security

2. Cleaner source of energy

3. Unlike nuclear fission, there is no harmful radioactive waste
   ↳ waste produced has short half life.

4. would help in Net zero targets in context of rising global warming and push towards peaking of emission

5. Diversification of energy basket.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Limitation of fusion power

1. Technology is restricted to few countries (< 10 countries) thus its "elitist" in nature

2. Commercial application would take time (estimated to be after 2050) thus won't add much to decarbonization efforts.

3. High cost of production/setup/upfront investment

4. Unintended effects/safety concerns need to be further scrutinized.

The recent breakthrough is a positive news for scientific fraternity. Fusion power needs to be democratized with due diligence but at a faster pace.

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering as described by OECD refers to disguising illegal / black money's true source and giving ~~a~~ an appearance of it coming from legitimized sources.

Placement > Layering > Integration

Steps of money laundering →

For tackling this menace Prevention of money laundering Act, (PMLA) 2002 was enacted along with other statutes like FEMA, FCRA, Benami Transaction Act etc.

Efficacy of PMLA (2002)

Positives :

(1) Steps to curb terror financing, organized crime through hawala transfers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Strict penal provisions for indulging in laundering

(3) Wider scope / ambit / powers to Enforcement Directorate for search / seizure / arrest

(4) Recent ammendments have increased the ambit of definition as to who ~~is~~ can be held culprit under the act.

Shortcomings :

(1) Loophooles in DTAA (Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement) with many countries ~~facing~~ providing safe places

(2) Presence of tax heavens (eg) Mauritius, Laymen Island

(3) Round Tripping, Tax avoidance, Tax evasion outside ambit of PMLA (eg) Panama Paper leaks.

(4) Ineffective provisions against curbing the spurt of shell companies.

└ Economic Survey 23 : highlighted the "flipping" problem of startups.

Way Forward →

- Digitization & Formalization of Economy (currently 90% economy is informal)
- Making penal provision more stringent (increasing scope)
- Extradition Treaties for catching wilful offenders.
- Signing ~~bate~~ bilateral treaties → for promoting transparency.
- Bilateral and Multilateral agreement
- (4) Global Minimum Tax (15%) proposed by G7 to curb growth of tax heaven.

Money Laundering is a menace for which recent ammendments in PMLA Act are a positive step, which needs to backed by more steps.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has around 7500 km of maritime borders with diverse set of challenges of localized nature.

Security threats present in (IOR)

IOR has become theatre of attention for great powers over last decade.

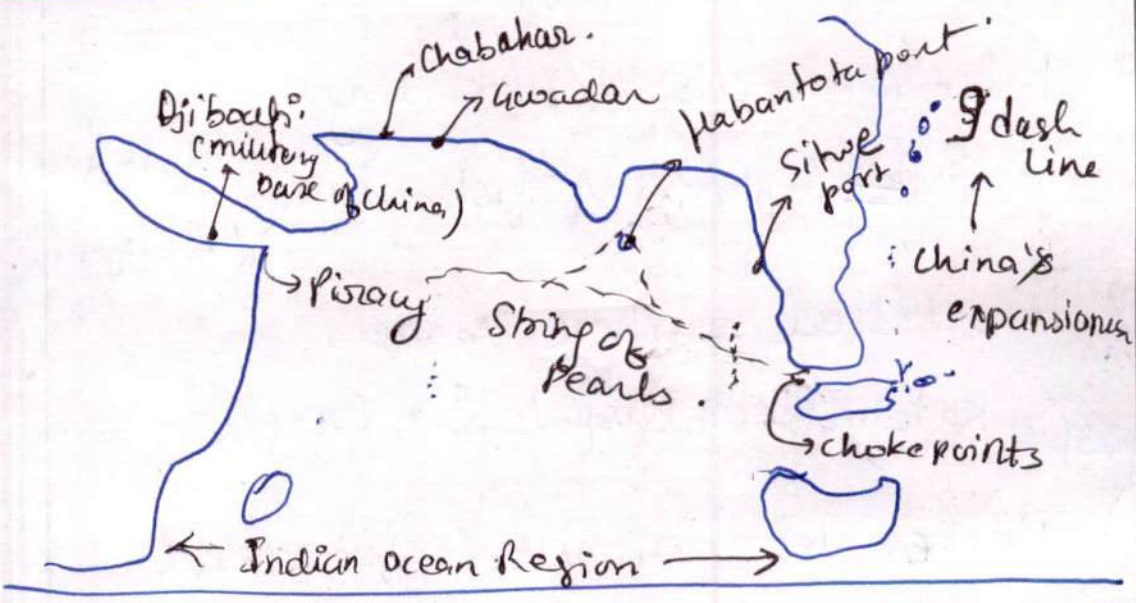

Figure: Security threats in IOR.

Threats of militarization are rising in the backdrop of rising security threats in IOR.

Bearing on India's maritime border interest

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. 90% of trade by volume, 75% of trade by value happens through sea route for India

2. Strategic locational advantage
   - eg need for developing military base in Andaman & Nicobar can damage its ecological diversity

3. vital Sea lanes of communication

4. Fishermen disputes / killing
   - eg ~~ka~~ Capturing of fishmen in Srilanka, Pakistan

5. Unsettled maritime borders.
   - eg Katchateeva dispute, Sir Creek

6. Routes for organised crime and terrorist activity eg 26/11 attack terrorist came from sea route

7. India's Deep Sea Mining initiatives in IOR (eg polymetallic nodules)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Robust strategy to deal with these threats

1. Theaterization of marine command
   (eg) Western command for Arabian Sea, Easter for Bay of Bengal

2. Pursuing Blue Water Navy policy
   - steps like indigenous air craft carrier making INS Vikrant are positive steps.

3. Developing / Building Nuclear Powered Submarines (SSN / SSBN)

4. Better ~~surveill~~ Surveillance through technology (eg) Earth Observation Satellite Drones.

5. Capacity building of Coast Guards.

6. Speedy mutual resolution of disputes

7. Utilization of Exclusive Economic Zones.

Dealing with maritime security threats is necessary for ensuring Security and Growth for all in the Region (SAGAR)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK